

CAPS FOR THEATRE WEAR

REAL LACE AND JEWELS SOME-TIMES USED ON THEM.

A Fashion Made for the Pretty Woman
A Touch of Fur on Some—Often
Made to Wear Under Hats—Metallic
Cause One of the Best Materials.

Unquestionably this is the day and the hour of picturesque headgear. Unkind critics suggest that "freakish" and "eccentric" are words more accurately descriptive and one must needs admit that the hats often justify the accusation, but whatever one's opinion of the general adaptability of the season's theatre caps and breakfast caps and evening turbans and Empire scarfs and bands for the culture one has to admit their charm.

"I can't seem to see my wife in one of those things," said a poorly, prosperous looking middle-aged man, who had dined with his wife, before a window where a collection of the frivolous little things was shown.

One felt a sympathetic understanding a conviction that those absurd little things were never intended for his wife. She is probably an estimable woman, wife and mother, but coquetry does not set well upon the average American matron. Probably this is a cause for thanksgiving, but studying the possibilities in these new caps and turbans one can but wish that more of us were of a type to do them justice. Women will wear them whether they are becoming or not, just as women are wearing the fantastic and rakish little hats of the season with sublime disregard of the fact that the hats make many of them look at least absurd, often disreputable.

And the onlookers will shrug their shoulders and laugh and criticize, and condemn themselves with the thought that all modes pass, but it is a pity that all matrons and matrons cannot adopt the delectable caps and turbans and look as adorable in them as a woman should look.

The modes are made for the pretty women, and after all that is probably as it should be. Better give charm a chance to achieve the all together charming than to bother with taking the sharp edge off plainness. "Let the plain woman conclude with her own problem," says the fashion maker. "We will give beauty its opportunity."

A lovely soul may not have the faintest notion in conjunction with a theatre cap or turban, but a pretty, piquant face under one of these confections is a thing to conjure with and sometimes the piquancy will do the trick even without the prettiness.

Metallic nets and laces play a very important part in the construction of most of the theatre caps. One sets them aside from the lace and lingerie caps for night wear, and lends them a touch of elegance despite their manifest frivolity.

Sometimes a touch of fur is added with admirable results, though this note must never be emphasized enough to give any suggestion of weight and heaviness to the cap. Usually, next the face, under an outer frill of gold or silver, is a softening and becoming frill of fine white or cream lace, the most beautiful of real laces being selected for this purpose by the French designers who cater to an extravagant clientele. Sometimes a frill of fine cream net is substituted, and there are plenty of fancy French laces which give additional effects without being very expensive.

The usual trimming is cleverly handled ribbon and flower clusters, the quaint little silk flowers being much used, as are flowers of metallic gauze or of shot metal and color in gauze. Beautiful jewelled ornaments and metal ornaments are brought into play too, and in Paris, where the cap and turban fads were in full swing as long ago as last season, women often use their real jewels as cap or turban ornaments, though this practice is more common in connection with the turban and with the types of Empire headgear than with the theatre caps.

Some of these close fitting caps, with their full crowns of gold or silver net, their frills about the face and their quaint flower or jewel garniture, are made for wear under hats, the cap frill framing the face coquettishly and softly under a more flaring hat brim. There are delightful small hats with high draped crowns and closely drooping narrow brims from under which falls the becoming real lace frill of the cap; and there are wide brimmed hats beneath whose shadow a cap frill is visible only at the sides and back.

The evening turban is quite another story and admits of more variety. It does not attain the heroic and imposing proportions of some turbans figuring among historic modes, but it is a very picturesque affair upon classic or Oriental lines and shows for genuine artistic genius in the adaptation of line and color to the possibilities of the wearer's face and head. Satin, velvet, more often metallic gauze, simple tissues of all kinds, are used for these close clinging turbans and, as we have said, genuine jewels often add to the somewhat barbaric gorgeousness.

Fur, which, depending upon the season, retains much of its popularity through the use of very wide bands clasping the head closely and leaving only a little hair showing on the forehead and a mass of soft curls and puffs in the back, is more generally adopted in Paris than are the more audacious turbans, and these bands are made up in all degrees of simplicity and of splendor. One may have a simply crushed band of soft silk or ribbon, a wide fillet over which sprays of tiny silk flowers wander, or one may have a superbly jewelled band set with a dazzling gem which is held by a fastening jewelled ornament.

The jewels are, as a rule, only imitations, but they give effective results and when barbaric modes suit certain types of faces, though the simpler ribbon and gauze bands are better for the average wearer.

Much is done with pearls, white or cream, in the making of these coiffure ornaments and a number of our stage beauties have been appearing with these bands and the new coiffure, which does away with the long cherished ribbon and rat and it must be confessed, not in its extreme form, remarkable, but unfortunately few faces are beautiful enough to match the hat and the mode is undeniably a game for the plain woman.

To Train British Waiters.

British waiters at last being made to train in the art of waiting, for this purpose a hotel has been turned at a London hotel where the waiters can be taken by the British waiters prior to being transferred to the continental hotel for the purpose of training some knowledge of language. The experiment is being tried chiefly with the waiters who have been in the telephone or district messenger service.



WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

Mrs. Mabel Craft Deering of San Francisco has been added to the list of contributing editors for the *Woman's Journal* to fill the place made vacant by the death of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Mrs. Thomas J. Vivian, the president of the National California Club, recently gave a "presidents' tea" in New York. Among the presidents entertained were Miss Mary Garrett Hay of the Daughters of the Empire, Mrs. Philip Carpenter of the Empire, Mrs. de Rivera of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Gerard Banker, Society of the New York State Women, Miss Helen Varick Roswell, Woman's Forum, and Mrs. Heron Crossman of the National Society of Patriotic Women.

Mrs. Annie Wakeman Lathrop is making a tour of this country to study the conditions of American women for a group of London newspapers. She is now in California and after finishing her observations in the West she will go South and then come East. Mrs. Lathrop is an American woman who twenty-seven years ago went to London as a newspaper correspondent. Her husband is in the American consular service at Bristol.

Dr. Edith M. Hall has returned to her duties in Mount Holyoke College after spending six months in the work of exploration in Crete. Miss Emily Hoffmeister and Miss Bernice Cortland have been appointed as her assistants in the art department. Miss Ethel G. Sturtevant has been made instructor in English to take the place of Miss Florence Adams, who has leave of absence for study in Columbia. Miss Miriam Thrall will assist in this department as reader and tutor. Miss Emma P. Carr, who has just completed her doctorate in the Chicago University, returns as associate professor of chemistry.

Up to a few months ago Mrs. Dutkiewicz, a resident of Posen, a city in Polish Germany, was thought the oldest woman on the earth. Now her claim is being disputed by Baba Vasilka of Bulgaria, who claims to be ten months Mrs. Dutkiewicz's senior. The record of her birth in the Greek Church of her home town gives the date as May, 1784. She is now living on the farm where she was born and in whose fields she worked for more than a hundred years. Her only companion is her son, who is 90 years old, and who still works the farm. He has left the farm but twice in his life to serve short terms in the army.

Miss Adele Pratt, who has been Deputy Register for the last five years in Marion, Wis., has announced herself as a candidate for Register of Deeds. Three women have been nominated for the House of Representatives in Colorado—Miss Julia Allen, Miss Sadie McManus and Mrs. Elizabeth Donley. Miss McManus is a member of the Garment Workers' Union, a delegate to the Trade Assembly and to the Labor League, and recently represented the Trade Assembly at the Colorado State Federation of Labor convention at Grand Junction.

Mrs. May Hoyle Tompkins has been announced as one of the speakers at the national rivers and harbors congress, which meets in Washington next month. Mrs. Tompkins is the president of the Woman's National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

Mrs. Mary E. Craigie of South Dakota is authority for the report that an agent has been employed by the liquor interests of that State at a salary of \$10,000 a year to fight the suffrage movement. She says this agent is backed by unlimited money and recently sent out 1,400 pounds of anti-suffrage literature in a single mail. This work is supposed to have been going on for more than a year, though it is only within the last few days that the suffragists have been able to find the headquarters. The agent is said to have been brought on from the East for the purpose of organizing the work.

The answers to the circular letters sent out by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe just before her death inquiring the results of woman suffrage in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho give 421 in favor and 42 opposed, with 49 in doubt. These letters were sent to ministers, Sunday school superintendents and editors. The Episcopal

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SERVANT QUESTION IN JAPAN.

Foreign Employers Must Walk Softly and Miss a Big Stick.

Japanese servants must be treated with tact, however trying they may be, writes Evelyn Adam in *The Wide World*. Often they are very trying indeed, especially the neans, who are usually untidy, cross and lazy.

Yet the dear little things have admirers

who praise their kitchin ways, their tiny hands and even of all things their artistic temperaments. A certain writer solemnly says: "A Japanese neans, any neans, even one in a hotel, will set out your hair brushes, clothes brushes, nail scissors, collar box and tooth powder tin on the average hotel dressing table and make a design of them, a picture, an artistic whole."

All I can say is that no neans has ever arranged studies of still life with the nail scissors and the tooth powder tin for me, though, possibly by way of compensation one has started little lakes of boiling water on my carpet when I rang for oyu or toppled over the morning tea tray and arranged the fragments in an unconventional design on my bed quilt, or dragged a table with scorpings in a minor key, the whole length of the veranda.

If corrected roughly the maiden will first cry and then leave. The hotel manager is well aware of this, aware with all the nervous perception of a person whom one hasty or ill considered sentence can throw into a situation seriously threatening his comfort and prosperity. Hence his attitude of habitual meekness. He dares not let his little lecture slide over the line which divides it from a scolding and is careful to deliver a necessary exhortation with a smiling face and frequent laughs just to show that it is really not a scolding at all.

Sometimes even this is more than a servant will friend of mine possessed a very good, manservant, a perfect treasure. She happened to be an artist and every day when she went to paint in the woods this treasure carried her easel. One afternoon he returned without an important piece of it. Though greatly annoyed she said nothing, knowing that her "pearl" was sensitive to criticism, like most of his race. But the effort at self-control was entirely wasted, as things turned out, for the man came next day to formally "give notice."

"Why do you wish to leave?" the mistress asked in deep distress. "Surely you are not upset over the case? I said nothing about it, did I?"

"No," the man admitted, "but you made a difficult face."

And he went before luncheon.

BALLET DANCERS.

Most Clean Living and Hard Working Class of Girls in the World.

"It is absolutely true," says a writer in *London*, "that the ballet brings up the most hard working, honest and clean living class of girls in the world. The great dancers reach their preeminence only after an almost inhumanly severe course of training."

"These girls are in the main unusually attracted toward religion. A remarkable percentage of them are Roman Catholics, and almost any evening some of the girls may be seen at their prayers in the little church of Notre Dame de France off Leicester Square before they turn in to their dancing. At the present time there are several girls in the corps de ballet who have graduated from foreign convents."

"The dancer goes to the Alhambra school when she is about 6 years of age, and every step takes a year to learn. As a child she begins at a few shillings a week and in due time works up to the front row at £2 a week. As an understudy she may reach

£3 a week. Then comes a great gap: there are no salaries in the ballet between £3 and £20 a week.

"The physical strain is terrible. To see Gode prouetting on her dainty toes was a thing of joy. How many among her myriad audiences knew that almost always after she had fluttered away from them her slippers were filled with blood and that real agony would wring tears from her as she wept over her bleeding feet? How many people know that Odette Valerie had to lie almost all day long nursing her nerves in a dark and silent room? Why is the delicate Britta absent from performances at frequent intervals? How many know that after their wonderful dances together Yvonne goes to her devotions and Mordkin to his diet and his dumbbells? Who has followed Leonora night after night after the Spanish dances in the fourth scene of 'Femina' at the Alhambra when she has fallen utterly exhausted at the feet of her two dressing women, the pulse of her heart halted, her lungs empty of breath and for the moment the light gone out of her eyes?"

PARADE OF SEA QUEEN.

Prettiest Girl in Naples Crowned With Much Ceremony.

From the *Chicago Daily News*.

On account of the cholera the authorities of Naples, where the inhabitants practically live on fruit and vegetables during summer, prohibited the characteristic feast of Pedigrotta, a festival of the Virgin. It was originally a pagan rite resembling the saturnalia, but since 1874 it has been celebrated with great magnificence in memory of the victory of Charles III. over the Austrians at Velletri in 1744.

This feast, which was formerly the greatest in Naples, has now become chief of a night affair, celebrated in an uproarious manner in and around the grotto of Posilipo.

The prefect of Naples ordered all the wine shops to be closed during the night and strong detachments of police and soldiers were stationed to disperse the crowds in case the Neapolitans, unheeding the prohibition, assembled near the grotto of Posilipo. The precautions taken were, however, useless, as the order of the prefect was implicitly obeyed and the feast was not celebrated.

But the Neapolitans were not to be deprived of their annual merry-making, and instead of the usual pageants which characterized the festival they organized a novel show, thus incidentally instituting a new annual festival. Following the example of Paris, the Neapolitans every year select the prettiest girl of the city and elect her queen of the sea. The election is undertaken according to certain rules and is quite impartial.

Twelve candidates, one from each district of the city, are selected and the prettiest one among them is elected queen, while all the others are appointed her maids of honor. The queen is proclaimed and crowned with great pomp and ceremony, escorted by her maids of honor she parades the streets, presides at a banquet and attends a festival organized for the occasion. Finally she takes part in a great parade on the sea seated on a throne erected on a galley decorated with flowers and flags.

This year the fete in connection with the festival of the sea were substituted for the festival of Pedigrotta, as the milder of Genoa and the queen of Paris, attended by their respective courts, were invited to Naples on purpose.

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copal clergymen were more than two to one in favor; the Baptists, seven to one; the Congregationalists, eight to one, and the Presbyterians more than eleven to one. Of the Sunday school superintendents one was opposed, one in doubt, and all the rest favorable. Among the editors some were in doubt, none against, with a proportion of those positively in favor of eight to one.

Miss Mildred Jones is the Republican candidate for superintendent of schools in Tulsa county, Oklahoma, so far the only argument advanced against Miss Jones is that she is too young and pretty for the office.

Miss May E. Connelley of Lynn, Miss Catherine M. O'Leary of Roxbury and Miss Kate A. Knight of Hull have just been admitted to the Massachusetts bar. All three are recent graduates of the Boston University Law School.

TUNING A BELL.

The Notes Must Blend in Order to Produce Perfect Harmony.

"What a beautiful tone that bell has!" is often heard. There are few, however, who know how a bell receives its joyful or solemn tones.

All bells after they are cast and finished must go through a process of tuning the same as any other musical instrument before they respond with a clear, true tone. Every bell sounds five notes, which must blend together in order to produce perfect harmony.

The tuning of a bell is done by means of shaving thin bits from various parts of the metal. It is as easy for an expert bell tuner to put a bell in tune as it is for a piano tuner to adjust his instrument to perfect chords.

At first thought it would seem that a bell would be ruined should the tuner shave off too much at the last tuning, or the fifth sound, but such is not the case. He would, however, be obliged to begin over starting again with the first tone and shaving the bell until it gave forth its harmonious sound at the fifth tone.